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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Vast New York Electorate. The registration for the coming election is the greatest in the history of the communities now forming the greater city of New York, with the single exception of last year when an election for President took place which was one

of the most exciting since the foundation

of this Republic. Only five States of the Union, New York, of course, being excepted, polled more votes than this registration-Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of these, the total poll in Indiana and in Missouri was very little more. The whole vote of the six New England States was only about one hundred and fifty thousand more. This registration is more than the total poll in 1900 of the States which made up the Southern Confederacy, with the exception of North Carolina, Tennessee,

By these comparisons some conception can be formed of the great importance of this municipal contest as furnishing an expression of the sentiment of the greatest of American communities. It is a contest which interests the remotest towns and hamlets of the Union even more than their own local elections. Tammany, too, is of an evil renown throughout civilization and the result of this campaign will indicate to all civilization the moral standard of the citizenship of New York, the second city in the world.

Texas and Virginia.

If Tammany should succeed it would fasten its domination sover New York so that the whole world would conclude, and reasonably, that that rule was unshakable. This domination would be likely to continue for a generation to come. If it shall not be beaten now when the case against it is demonstrated with a completeness that cannot be exceeded hereafter, what reason is there to suppose that it will ever be beaten?

The registration ought to have been greater. It ought not to have been less than that of last year even; but actually it is great. It is great enough the 5th of next month if every citizen who has honestly registered his name shall vote and if the ballot of every citizen who is dishonestly registered shall be kept out of the ballot box.

Now is your chance to beat Tammany. and it is not too much to say that it is likely to be your last chance.

The Terrible Increase in the City Taxation.

While there has been an enormous on in the taxation of real estate in the city of New York during the last four years, no definite promise of reduced taxation or of retrenchment in killed and 219 died of wounds; the total expenditure is held out by the Tammany candidate for Mayor, Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD. On the contrary, he seeks to secure votes by the promise of an unlimited extension of so-called public improvements, without regard to the enormous burden under which our taxpayers are now struggling. Thus, in his speech of last Thursday night, we find Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD saying:

* Democracy means the administration of the waterfront of this great city as soon as prudent financial policy permit, for the benefit of the entire city, subject only to reasonable regulation to make its use more efficient and more orderly, and never to regulations tending to unfruitful monopolies,

"It means the establishment not only of parks at a distance useful chiefly to those with leisure, but also, and rather, those small neighborhood parks.

"It means, under the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit acts a speedy, though cautious, extension of the rapid transit system, an extension which is soon to reach Brooklyn, which ought speedily to reach Queens, as it can with immediate profit to the city, and which at the first possible moment when it can be demon strated that the investment of the city will be secure and remunerative, shall reach the borough of Rich-

The State Constitution provides that "No city whose present indebtedness exceeds 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate aubject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebted ness shall be reduced within such limit."

The only exception to this section is that it shall not be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water. But this wise and salutary constitutional prohibition has been evaded by the Tammany party in this city, by the overvaluation of real property, far in excess of the normal increase in its value. So we find in the unrevised figures of the assessment not detailed, even with the rank and pay of 1901, which gave the assessed value of Lieutenant-Colonel. of all the real property within the boroughs of the city as \$3,033,715,654, an increase over the preceding year of

city of New York on Jan. 1, 1898, in the of the service schools and war college. year 1897 was \$2,448,149,794, while the On the subject of military education. to its own ideas of profit and plunder, during the three years 1898, 1899 and 1999, the assessed valuation of real estate was increased from year to year at double the normal rate of increase, and the taxpayers of this city have annually contributed many millions a year more than their normal taxes should have been, because the city age of natives among the new enlist.

The lottle to the past seven years 1898, 1899 and to the colleges, and only occasionally visit them."

The total number of emistments are covered by the report was 30,622; of the season of this sum, or an average increase per retired officers on full pay and allow-

lebt was within so close a margin of the constitutional limitation. For certain mandatory increases in city salaries, the Legislature at Albany was responsible, but we know of no Tammany member of the Legislature who ever raised his voice in protest against such increase in salaries. And the Tammany officials cannot shirk their responsibility, because, month after month, the spectacle has been presented in nearly every department of an increase in the number of officeholders or employees, and of a concurrent increase in the salaries paid to those already in office. The policy which has been presented has been that of robbing a sinking ship, and has been adopted with an utter and defiant disregard of public opinion. The abnormal overvaluation of real estate has not been accompanied by a commensurate rise in rentals, and to-day the position of the great masses of owners of real estate is most unfortunate.

In the face, then, of the present situation, with the debt limit almost reached, and the constantly increasing overvaluation of real estate, how idle are the words of Mr. SHRPARD, when he tells us that Tammany Democracy means a sacred regard to the financial credit of the city and a struggle to the uttermost to reduce the burden of taxation. How silly to talk about a reduction in taxation in the very same speech in which he advocates the taking of the waterfront of all the boroughs for municipal ownership, the acquisition and the laying out of large suburban and smaller urban parks, and the speedy extension of the rapid transit scheme to the borough of Queens and to the remoter borough of Richmond lying far across the waters of the Bay.

The policy outlined by Mr. SREPARD is absolutely inconsistent with any reduction in the burden of taxation, and his election would mean a continuation of the unjust and inequitable system of the overvaluation of real estate, which has found favor with Tammany Hall for the last four years.

Adjutant-General Corbin's Report.

The annual report of the Adjutant-General of the Army, always of importance and interest, receives additional weight this year by reason of Gen. Corsin's trip to the Philippines and to various foreign countries, during which he has made observations on foreign army methods. He gives expression to them in recommendations for our use, which may well be adopted by Congress and the War Department.

On Sept. 25 last, the United States Army consisted of 84,513 officers and men, distributed thus: In the United States, 33.874; in the Philippines, 43.239; in Cuba, 4.914; in Porto Rico, 1,541; in the Hawaiian Islands, 256; in Alaska, 527; and in China, 162. Nearly one-half of the soldiers in the Philippines will to assure the defeat of Tammany on be discharged by expiration of enlistment before next July; so that the question of maintaining the strength needed in the islands is pressing for solution. Gen. CORBIN recommended the gradual withdrawal of many of our troops there; but this he did before the recent recrudescence of rebellion in Samar had occurred, and Gen. CHAFFEE, in command in the islands, has said that the strength of the army there must not be reduced.

During the three years from June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1901, 3,477 officers and pines, of whom 61,275 were Regulars and 50,002 Volunteers. Of these, 619 were percentage of deaths was less than 3.5. The discipline of the army has been very good, the percentage of desertions being only 4.3, while 200 non-commissioned officers have been commissioned. This latter fact, Gen. CORBIN says justly, shows the high class of the present non-commissioned officers of our army. The Adjutant-General adds, on this subject, that he thinks the former rule regarding promotion from outside of the Military Academy should be enforced again, according to which each candidate should be a non-commissioned officer in good standing, who has displayed an aptitude for command and control of men. He would have those who fill these requirements sent to a service school for six months, and only those who demonstrate the proper qualifications finally commissioned.

The muster-out of the Philippine Volunteers was made on the lines followed with the Spanish war Volunteers. The men were examined prior to discharge; over \$1 per cent, made no claim of injury from the service; out of 4.168 claims 485 were allowed, and in 83 cases the disability found was shown not to be due to the service. Claims for disability amounting to only 3 per cent. of the total number of enlistments were allowed.

Gen. CORBIN says that the prope selection of officers as military attachés is restricted by the fact that the expense of the positions is so great and the allowances so small, that only officers having private means can take the posts. He recommends that every officer detailed as attaché should have the rank, pay and allowances of, at lowest, a Lieutenant-Colonel. Gen. CORBIN might have recommended further that subalterns be

The Adjutant-General dwells briefly on the need of an army war college as an aid to a coherent plan for developing the army work; and urges as desir-The assessed valuation of real property | able that officers of the National Guard within the territory which became the be authorized to participate in the work assessed valuation of the year 1900 he speaks of what is said to be an abuse showed an increase of \$500,704,055, over of the Department's rule of detailing

ents was 89. Seventy-four per cent.

of the applicants were rejected.

Gen. Cormin speaks of the very poor mail facilities in the Philippines; it may be noted here that letters are delayed sometimes for two months. He suggests, as cheaper than the present army transport service, the transportation of men and supplies by ships of commercial companies. He thinks that such a change of system would aid in establishing and developing our commercial marine in the Pacific. A suggestion of importance is that officers be provided with servants especially enlisted, for whom they should pay, our army rules forbidding the employment of soldiers as servants. The creation of a corps of military servants is a novel suggestion, which seems to us hardly practicable. Another suggestion of Gen. CORBIN's is that service medals be given to all officers and men who served in the Spanish war, the Philippine war and the China expedition. We have expressed our opinion on this subject before; anything that will increase the esprit de corps is to be commended: and the institution of service medals is just such a thing.

Mr. Cockran's Letter to Mr. Shepard As the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN who, like Mr. SHEPARD, opposed Tammany in the municipal campaign of 1897, has now concluded, together with Mr. SHEPARD, to support Tammany, let us extract the essence of his reasons for the choice. Mr. COCKRAN will support Mr. SHEPARD because:

First, after accepting the Tammany nomination, Mr. SHEPARD declared his virtue to be unimpaired, in Mr. CROKER'S presence.

Secondly, inasmuch as "no boss can be dislodged by reverses at the polls," Mr. COCKRAN maintains that it is better to aid in the Master Boss's triumph, trusting to future attacks upon him from within the ranks of his own army. Carried to its logical conclusion, this

latter principle would require that, if you want to beat a party join it! Don't shell the organization from without! Get inside of it and blow it up!

Of course estimates of Mr. Cock-RAN'S reasoning and methods will vary. For our part, we are constrained to say that they are, at every point, worthy of Mr. Shepard's pivotal argument against formulating his programme regarding the administration of the police, namely that the Constitution forbids.

But in our opinion the way to defeat Tammany Hall is not to vote for it. but to vote against it. Vote for the ticket headed by SETH LOW!

The Reformed Presbyterian Church at Boston has suspended from membership a brother who became a citizen of the United States and took the oath to support the Constitution, and the New York Presbytery of that branch of Presbyterianism, meeting at Boston, has confirmed the sentence. In this there is nothing remarkable for it has been a fundamental principle of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod from the first that the Constitution is an immoral document and insulting to the Almighty because it contains no formal and positive recognition of Gop. To swear allegiance to it is therefore wicked in the eyes of the Reformed Presbyterians; and they show their faith by their works They will not become citizens, will not vote, hold office under the Government, enlist in the army or navy or serve on juries. The Boston church, in suspending ore patriotic brother, is simply standing by its old principles. These cranky Pres byterians, however, are very few, and naturally they do not increase. As the old ones die off there are not young people of like stubbornness to take their places.

There is a stern lesson for chauffeurs in the lamentable accident which, last Saturday, caused the death of Mr. FREDERIC H. BENEDICT, and also in the mishap which occurred to the horseless carriage of WIL-HAM WALTERS in Yonkers on Sunday evening, by reason of which the five occupants of the vehicle were thrown violently to the ground. In endeavoring to slacken the speed of his machine at the top of a hill, Mr. BENEDICT operated the wrong lever, thus increasing the speed instead of diminishing it. Simultaneously with this action. it appears that either the machine struck a rock in the road or that, unconsciously, Mr. BENEDICT gave the steering apparatus a sudden twist, inasmuch as the machine whirled suddenly to one side and turned completely over on its back. Of Mr. WAL-TERS's machine, little is known, except that after it had gained considerable velocity, it became apparently uncontrollable and, making a sharp turn to one side, toppled down an embankment.

It was not, of course, to be expected that the increased use of horseless carriages would be entirely unattended by accidents. The distinction of being perfectly safe at all times and under all circumstances belongs to no vehicle. Experience, however, has shown that motor carriages of from ten to forty horse power are dangerous unless managed with unfailing skill and presence of mind.

Shepard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How any man of honor can vote for Edward M Shepard is past human comprehension History furnishes few spectacles of such apostacy and self-degradation. Judas-like he betrays every good cause he has ever advocated. A sneak and a dodger, Croker's

advocated. A sneak and a dodger, Croker's padiock is on his recreant lips, and is only released to permit an exhibition of abasement at which every gorge rises. Tammany, which is not squeamish, revolts at the sickening exhibition.

Strangest of all is that a few of those who oppose him still believe in his moral honesty, though he himself has scattered to the winds all foundation for such belief, and on the ruins has raised a monument of falsehood, perfidy, and self-abasement at which manhood shudders, and woman veils her face Bad as his associates on the Tammany ticket are, they are, with one exception, not apostates, are acting up to their lights, and are not capable of further self-abasement. So far as he is concerned—

His name, his human name to every eye, The climas of all scotn should hang on high: Exalted over his less a phastrad The climax of all scorn should hang of railed o er his less abhorred compeets. And festering in the infamy of years.

Scots in the Bank of England. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SILL Your correspondent who says that no Scotchman has ever DUKE'S PAREWELL TO CANADA. THE PRESIDENT AND HIS GUEST. FOR A PHILIPPINE BISHOPRIC.

nes a Congratulatory Message Before Sailing for Newfoundland.

HALIPAX, N. S., Oct. 21.-In the first snowstorm of the season the Duke and Duchess of York to-day sailed away from Halifax and waved their last adieu to Cauacia. The royal yacht Ophir pulled out into the stream sharp on time, his Royal Highness leaning over the rail and smoking a cigarette. It took half an hour for the ten ships accompanying the fleet to get into position and then they moved slowly down the harbor. The guns from the citadel and half a dozen forts along the shore fired royal salutes of twenty-one guns as the fleet passed by. The Royal Marine Band on the Ophir played a selection of popular airs, prominent in which were the "Maple Leaf," and "Auid Lang Syne." Great crowds of people watched the outgoing

the fast cruisers Diadem and Niobe where a short stop will be made. They will proceed later to Portsmouth, where the round-the-world voyage will end. The other ships will either return to Halifax or proceed to their stations in the West Indies. The Alert goes to Panama. Before sailing the Duke of York issued a message to the people of Canada. A few of his statements are as follows: "I should like particularly to express

my gratitude for the generous feeling which has prompted all classes to contribute toward the hearty and affectionate welcome which we have everywhere met with. I recognize all this as a proof of the strong personal loyalty to the throne as well as a declaration of the deep-seated devotion on the part of the people of Canada to that unity of empire of which the Crown is the

Toronto and Halifax enabled me to judge of the military capacity of the Dominion and of the splendid material at its disposal. Many of the corps showed smartness and soldierlike bearing. I was glad to find that a field hospital organization has recently been provided as well as a company of engineers. We wish it had been possible to remain longer in Canada and by availing ourselves of the many pressing invitations received from different centres, to have besome acquainted more intimately with its

various districts and their people.

"But we have seen enough to carry away imperishable memories of affectionate and oval hearts, frank and independent natures. prosperous and progressive communities, boundless productive territories, glorious scenery, stupendous works of nature, a people and a country proud of membership in the empire and in which the empire finds one of its brightest offsprings."

The Shepard and His Flock.

Once upon a time a shepard who had no grook himself, but knew where he could find nore crooks in a minute than he could straighten out in forty-seven years, was appointed to lead a flock of tigers. Now, t may be remarked, without fear of suc-cessful contradiction, that a flock of tigers is not ordinarily led by a shepard, shepards being of the mild and sweet disposition indigenous to sheep, but a desperate emergency had arisen among those who owned the tigers, and they were compelled to resort extraordinary measures to prevent a stampede and the entire dissolution of the lock which had cost them so much in time and labor and money, not to mention morals and other incidentals. Therefore a con-sultation was held with the Boss of the fold and the chief stockholders, which was equivalent to a unanimous acceptance of any sug-gestion the Boss might be pleased to make, and it was determined that what the flock really needed was a shepard. A resolution was submitted to the meeting as follows:

Whereas. We have crowded the limit, and Whereas, The public are onto us, and Whereas, Something's doing, and Whereas, We are in a hole, and Whereas, They're after us, and

Whereas. We are up against it, hard, and Whereas. We need the money, and Whereas. Desperate diseases require desperate rem

Resolved. That a shepard be and is hereby prointed to look after the flock and keep it corralled

hepard was duly notified of the honor con-

and on many previous occasions twisted the all of every tiger he could find, he bowed graciously and accepted the shepardship the appointment of the shepard, on this count, but it was shown to them conlusively that as he had so powerfully twisted the tigers' tails in the past, he could now exercise the same power in untwisting them, which was such irresistible logic that all apposition was immediately withdrawn Now the flock of small tigers, over which the shepard had been so propitiously placed, had an old dam Tiger, or a-very old Tiger, as you please, and they were devoted to her before all earthly things, not even excepting the Boss, for while bosses might die or leave the country, the Tiger was possessed of everlasting life and position. The Law might get individual members of her flock, but she was always safe. She could roam around the Red Light district gathering in her fifty or sixty per; she could stand in the Prince of Pools and get her rake-off; she could go to bed with the side doors open, nights and Sundays, and sleep the sleep of

And the second analysis of the story placed and figures other than those nature to be in Those should make the story placed and figures other than those natures of the flock, and she we give the best dark placed as sender, and she is a great feelers of the story placed as a set of the story placed as a se

inions as to President Reserveit's Hos

pitality to a Distinguished Negro. To President Roosevett, Washington, D.C.: can easily learn from inquiry that I am toosevelt Republican and have never voted Democratic ticket I cannot, therefore, e justly charged with any tinge of party disloyalty. But because I am a radical Republican. I beg pardon for sending you this brief letter.

Booker T. Washington is a man who le

doing a great and noble work in building up an excellent industrial training school for his race in Alabama and the States generally lie is a remarkable man and deserves all the aid in money and ma-terial assistance that he is and has been successfully receiving from many individuals in different parts of the nation. He is, perhaps, the most useful man of his race in the United States. But while all these things are true, the present political aspe-of affairs seems to many of your best part friends to have been seriously damaged b the recent inexpedient incident which yo had a perfect right to celebrate. Your ac the recent inexpedient incident which you had a perfect right to celebrate. Your administration was just beginning with the most hopeful promise of winning over to our party a number of Democratic Southern States, whose prejudices have alone kept them out of our party and while you and all of us know that our party has not even a remote purpose to advocate or encourage "nigger domination"—as our political antagonists love to call it—we do—and the better class of even them do—wish to aid in making the negro population of the Southern States both better laborers and better citizens in all that makes for the honor and elevation of the American Nation. The recent incident at the White House, will, I fear, have the inevitable effect of greatly retarding this much—to—be—desired consummation. have the inevitable effect of greatly retarding this much-to-be-desired consummation; because it will give a pretext, although flimsy, to our moribund political adversaries again to arouse and play upon the prejudices and passions of the ignorant masses who have been heretofore assiduously taught by officeseekers to believe that our party wanted to place sixty-five millions of whites beneath ten million blacks of the American Nation.

This, therefore, as a political incident, seems to many of us as-particularly at this delicate national political juncture—to be a very unfortunate political break. While we may assert that it is only the political prejudices of the Southern people that are touched in all this, we must not fail to remember that even long-educated and fostered by statesmen seeking to better a people's

touched in all this, we must not fail to remember that even long-educated and fostered prejudices should not be wholly ignored by statesmen seeking to better a people's condition. The people of the South-with all their political sins—are a noble, a generous and an honorable people, and will, some day, outlive their now provincial political prejudices. They are even now growing politically broader, more national and liberal every day. Don't therefore undertake to move too rapidly in the great game of national rehabilitation. Order is heaven's first law, and this confessed, some are and must be greater than the rest. The Anglo-Saxon is the master of all the races; and spite of time and space will ever rule the world. Neither legislation nor revolution can ever alter this. But because they are the greatest of all God's creatures is the prime reason why they cannot afford to oppress any other race or people. Go slow, Mr. President, and whatever else you may do, don't ignore entirely the inherited prejudices of the millions of our now loyal fellow citizens of the Southern States. William R. Moork of Tennessee.

New Yorke, Oct. 19.

To you Engress or The Sux-Sir. Our

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: bold and intrepid President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, has long since established a record for having courage equal to his convictions; whether as a Police Commissioner, or as Governor, or as Vice-President, he is the same man Why should President, he is the same man. Why should be be assailed because he saw fit to dine man, a gentleman, a scholar, in all that he word implies, in the White House with its family? The South should be proud hat she has produced such a son as Mr Washington, who by his ingenuity is making he already useful negro more useful, and is stablishing a system of industry and learning that will survive many generations. the arready useful negro more useful, and assessablishing a system of industry and learning that will survive namy generations. There is no man in the South that more deserves the highest honor than Prof. Washington, and our President has not been slow in recognizing it. Those who are making the most ado over the affair are not doing anything for any race—their own or Mr. Washington's—but rather doing harm by trying to keep alive a race prejudice that is doomed to die.

The various races of mankind in all ages of the world have clung tenaciously to some useless hobby which was destructive of every good until some redeemer came. But alas! who shall redeem us from race prejudice, for which America is most famous?

BROOKLYN, Oct. 19. J. I. SMITH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The extracts you publish to-day from Southern papers, commenting on President Roosevelt's having as a guest at his table Booker T Washington, the well-known colored educator, suggest that our worthy President be more circumspect hereafter, and that he submit to the people of the South, through their modest and discreet press, at certain prescribed intervals, a list of the persons he proposes to invite to lunch or sup with him and his family at their private table, with the understanding that he will be irrevocably guided by a majority vote of their expressed

"Let us have peace" Otherwise a political digestion will extend beyond the dining on SEMI-OCCASIONAL. NEW YORK, Oct 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In his first tentative, initial and crucial month in the White House, President Roosevelt has had already a veried and interesting experience of the vacillations of public opin The pendulum swung first this way and then that, and will probably keep swinging to the end of his Administration; lock will not stop for a minute and the pen dulum must swing back and forth, while the wheels of the Government run on smoothly

and well It seemed likely that some of the warmer

THE MARKET PLACE.

Lach has his price, said Walpole in his day And choker in our time may hav the same. Suspend and leaston men but yesterday Now imagist with place. the just and the shame

Promote. Van Horsen, Ludd, we blage not you. Not you you Wark. Not will are enalyed were, first shepard, Derion, who we thought, were true, are hought, wish like cettle in the fair.

For years a Tiper by a si-reploid passed And ever found a watchful Shepard there. ever came again. \$31, at the last The hangard quil the fold and chose the last

Half the Salary or Half the Endowment. The Church Club of New York was the first organization to advocate the appointment of an Episcopal Bishop for the Philippines, and its action in petitioning the General Convention to appoint a missionary Bishop for the islands was followed by like petitions from Church clubs of other cities It was these petitions that brought the matter directly before the convention and resulted in the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent of Boston as Bishop of the Philippines. The Board of Missions, however, is not in financial position to assume any new obligations, and the money for the support of the new missionary district will have to be specially raised. The following letter on the subject, signed by Bishop Satterlee and Bishop Leonard, has just been received from San Francisco

by the Church Club of New York: Your petition to the General Convention asking for the appointment of a Bishop of the Philippines, was carefully considered by the House of Bishops. House of Bishops, a realizing the great importance of a the Philippine Islands into a misdistrict, at the present time, many Bishops felt that it would be inex-

While realizing the great importance of erecting the Philippine Islands into a missionary district, at the present time, many of the Bishops felt that it would be inexpedient, in view of the present large deficit in the missionary treasury, to undertake this extension of our missionary work, without a definite pledge of \$3,000 per annum to secure the payment of the salary of the Bishop; and the ultimate endowment of the district with at least \$50,000.

The Bishop of New York thereupon stated that he was authorized to pledge the Church of New York for one half of the Bishop's salary, or \$1,500 per annum, or for \$25,000 for the endowment.

Relying on the assurance of most of those Church clubs that memorialized the General Convention, that "if, in response to this petition, an Episcopata be established in the Philippines, your petitioner pledges its best efforts, in cooperation with other Church-clubs, and in full confidence that these efforts will not fail, to raise the funds necessary for the support of such Episcopate," the undersized took upon themselves the responsibility of personally pledging the remaining \$1,500 of the Bishop's salary for three years, and of making efforts to secure the requisite sum of \$25,000 to complete the endowment.

The Rev. Charles II Brent, one whose learning, discretion and ability peculiarly qualify him to discharge the very delicate and difficult duties of the position, has been chosen by the General Convention as Missionary Bishop of the Philippines. We are sure that you will join with us in the conviction that he is entitled to the confidence and that he should receive a generous support of the Church at home. As the Church clubs of this country have been promittent in advocating the establishment of an Episcopate in the Philippines we earnestly invoke their hearty cooperation, and especially that of those Church clubs which have pledged their best efforts in the cause.

PASTOR SCORES PASTOR Rev. Dr. Moore Tells From the Pulpit What He Thinks of Rev. Dr. Wedderspoon.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 21 - The Rev. Dr. James Moore, pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, his predecessor, now pastor of the First Methodist Church at Asbury Park, are at loggerheads. At yesterday morning's service Dr. Moore rather startled the congregation by advising them not to accept an invitation to attend a Christian Endeavor rally in the First Reformed Church next Friday evening, when the Rev. Dr. Wedderspoon is to deliver the principal address.

The invitation was addressed to the Enworth League and was handed to the pastor to read. Dr. Moore read it and said he did not intend to be present at the rally and did not think that any of his people would do so either. Dr. Wedderspoon, he said had been the cause of considerable inconvenience to the pastor (Dr. Or. Wedderspoon had an offer Hamline Methodist Episcopal Washington, D. C., although ference. Dr. from the Hamiline Methodist Episcopail Church at Washington, D. C., although efforts were made by the local church to secure him for another year. When the Conference met it was the impression of the congregation that Dr. Wedderspoon would but he was assigned neither to ton nor to this city, but to the

to go to his church at camden for anoth did not suit the New Brunswick people. The objection to Dr. Moore was not because of any personal feeling, but because the church had had nothing to say re-garding his selection. The new pastor found a feeling of opposition, but now has the cordial support of the congregation.

A Roman Cathelle on the Papaev.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding the "Yoke of the Papacy" (lately so called by Dr. Huntington), we Catholics must be obtuse never to have felt its weight sup-posing the doctor is right. But we must to be instructed on this point We regard the Papacy as so little foreign to our Church system, so little external, as to be of the essence of the Church; we do not merely say an integral part, but the vital tary of State Hay, the Japanese Minister centre, or the support, so that its excision would mean death, or its removal a collapse to chaos.

However, we need not quarrel about the

Naw York, Oct. 18.

trem the Larengton (Max Intelligencer transmitt Passesser left for this mother at Dansmitt, W. Va. Thursday morning.

ATTACKS TENEMENT LAW.

fammany Wants to Kill It or Fleet a Mayor Who Won't Enforce It.

It was learned yesterday that several nement house owners and contractors who have objected bitterly to the restritions imposed upon their operations by the present Tenement House law, have organized with the purpose of bringing

about a repeal of the law. At a meeting on Saturday night in Starr Halt, 165 East Broadway, Harry Fischel, an East Side builder, said that the object of the meeting was to arrange a thorough organization of the property owners of he district, to urge the repeal.

Capt. Whalen, the Tammany leader of the district, said that the only hope of avoiding the expenses imposed on tenement house owners was to elect the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Seth Low. he said, would be sure to enforce the law Landlord Ehrens made plaintive objections to the proposition of forcing his tenants to vote for any one candidate. "If I told them," he said, "to vote for Shepard, they would demand a month's rent free. I couldn't afford that." Mitchell Bernstein, brother of Michael

Bernstein, the architect of many tenements that have had the attention of the Tenement House Commission, said that the new law was "very obnoxious" builders and owners.

Jacob Fischel, a builder of 197 Henry street, said that taking into consideration that there were over 58,000 tenements in this

city, the alterations might cost \$348,000.000 This, he said, would raise rents, empty houses and decrease mortgaging power. It is rumored that a sum of money is to be raised by the builders to influence legis-

GIRLS DEFY THE FACULTY.

Will Not Walk From New Haven to Cheshire and Miss Yale Festivities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 - The twenty oung women in the day class of Anderson's Gymnasium, over which presides Dr. Anderson of the Yale gymnasium. are up in arms against an order issued by Prof. Arnold, one of the faculty, requiring them to start for Cheshire afoot to-morrow morning, bright and early, and to walk back again on Wednesday. This programme is extremely distasteful to the young ladies for the reason that it will prevent them from witnessing the principal events of the Yale bicentennial exercises.

The gymnasium has been rented during the celebration, and for some reason, not quite clear to the girls, the instructors conceived the notion that they did not care to see the parade or other exercises. Many of the young women invited friends to the city to participate in the celebratic and were greatly disappointed when they were informed that they would be expected to walk to Cheshire and back on Tuesday and Wednesday. They protested to Prof. Arnold, but he was obdurate and the girls were informed that they would have to go or be guilty of breach of discipline. To-day the young ladies had several conferences and decided to defy the faculty.

Unless some of the members of the class weaken before to-morrow the class that will start for Cheshire will like a small one.

will start for Cheshire will be a small one They are bound to witness the Yale celebrations and say that no one can convince them of the necessity of remaining over night in a Cheshire inn when New Haven is aflame with red fire and Yale enthusiasm Most of the pupils believe that their parents will sustain them in disobeying the faculty.

NEW RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING. Wood Still Outranks Steel in Importance in Industry at Bath, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 21.-While shipbullding is prosperous all along the coast of Maine this year. Bath is particularly prosperous, and the new fleet turned out there in 1901 will be notable, both for aggregate of tonnage and for character of the vessels. There are now under construction in the Bath yards naval vessels aggregating 21,435 tons, to cost \$5,637,650, and merchant vessels aggregating 27,400 tons, to cost Asbury Park church.

The Conference was obliged to take another pastor for the New Brunswick church on the spur of the moment. Dr. Moore was chosen although he had planned and planned an This caused him inconvenience and street suit the New Brunswick people. \$1,270,500 The grand total of vessel \$1,770,500. The grand total of vessels launched thus far this year and now under construction represents 74,214 tons, and, with ship machinery contracts now in

hand, a value of \$9,510,150. These figures establish a new record for Bath, both in tonnage and in value. Wood still outranks steel in importance. the steel tonnage launched this year amounting to 4,400 tons, valued at \$770,000, while the wooden vessels aggregate 20,079 tons,

valued at \$1,000.500. Marquis Ito Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-Marquis Ito was formally presented to President Roosevelt this morning. He went to the White House at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Secraand several attaches of the legation. The Marquis was received in the Blue room and paid his respects to the President His call was strictly one of ceremony and lasted only a few minutes. Marquis Ito-left Washington for New York and New

branch of the Catholic Church, which traces her spiritual lineage back to St James, shall repose on the bosom of Rome. Why should she? If we must repose on somebody a bosom let it preferably be that of Greece or st betershing by adoration of our Lord at His altar by the restoration of the sacrament of canance by enforcing the sanctity of marriage, by teaching the faith once delicered to the saints. If we want the catholic movement to succeed, as it has succeeded but I now, there must be said. "Thus far shull then so, and no farther," to those a love forward to creeping in Rome's new puts, after meskly begging the Bishop of Bome to leave it on a crack for us.

Another Anglican Catholic,

Business Scase Not to Be Tricked.

) you the live Goods Economist. The comming and the power of Tammany Hall are withe exhibited in the selection of its candidate for the his ported Mr. Shepard for some occult reason was induced to accept the nonlination. This has given Tamman: the opportunity it peeded to being the tame. Admit as is the move, it is questionable The invalues lead, Demonstrate or Republican will not be sweezed from contemporation of the important point that Mr Low expresents all men, of both par tier, who desire that New York shall be a ciran, honest to not next people throughout the Linion, but to the